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1. Your reference **MULTI-PURPOSE MOBILE AND CORDLESS PHONE SYSTEM**

2. Patent application number **21 SEP 2000 0023256.1**
(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)
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Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

4. Title of the invention
MULTI-PURPOSE MOBILE AND CORDLESS PHONE SYSTEM

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)
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"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

Patents ADP number (if you know it) **07986128001**

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	UK	GB 0001754.1	27/01/00
	UK	GB 0019189.0	07/08/00

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Claim(s)

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Abstract

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12 SHEETS (FIGS 1-16)

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I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

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P. J. J. J. J.

Date

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0161-440 9269

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MULTI-PURPOSE MOBILE AND CORDLESS PHONE SYSTEM

The present invention relates to a multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone system, including means to allow a cordless phone to selectively communicate either via a local base station of a cellular phone network or via a local-loop connection of a fixed telephone network.

Throughout the following description and claims, the words "mobile phone" and "cordless phone" are used as generic terms for any compact portable device (for example, handheld phones, wrist phones, wearable phones incorporated into clothing) suitable for personal communication of voice/sound, data and/or visual image signals via a radio link.

It is well known that both mobile and cordless phones communicate via radio links, the former with a cellular phone network and the latter with a fixed telephone network. Given a typical cordless phone is used inside and within the close vicinity of a building, it has an adequate operational range measured in tens of metres, with a normal maximum outdoor range of 100-300 metres. On the other hand, a mobile phone may be used anywhere within any cell of a cellular network and thus needs to have an operational range of up to several kilometres. It is also known that the transmission power required for radio signals approximately follows the Inverse Square Law and thus the power output of a cordless phone is typically a few percent of the maximum power output of a mobile phone.

Due to the relatively high power output of mobile phones and their frequent close proximity to the body when being used, particularly during voice communication, various concerns have been expressed by others alleging potentially adverse health effects due to the use of mobile phones. As a result, it has previously been proposed that means be provided to allow a low-power cordless handset to communicate with a local base station of a cellular network via a high-power mobile transponder unit. For example, Bucalo et al (US 5444778) proposed the transponder unit be incorporated within a briefcase. In fact, there are various other low radiation options available to the user for storage of the mobile transponder unit: in a hand/shoulder bag, in a loose fitting jacket pocket, or, even located on a belt clip (if the transponder unit incorporates a suitable personal radiation shield).

Although the prior art communication system has the potential to overcome possible health concerns of the user, the necessary components represent a substantial cost increase when compared to a stand-alone mobile phone, given it is necessary to provide the user with a cordless phone handset plus a mobile transponder unit. In view of this, the described prior art system has so far not been made available on a commercial basis.

Grant (GB 2340691) states that, if conventional cordless phone technology is used for communication between the cordless phone handset and the transponder unit, then the cordless phone handset can alternatively communicate with a fixed telephone network if a cordless phone base station is included within the system. However, in the system proposed by Grant, the handset (and/or transponder unit) and the base station form the components of a conventional cordless phone system. In other words, the base station has to incorporate a radio transceiver for communication with the handset (in addition to a suitable fixed telephone network interface).

According to the present invention, the mobile transponder unit can be physically connected to a cordless phone base station and, hence, it is not necessary for the latter to incorporate a radio transceiver. In other words, the system includes similar functionality to typical stand-alone mobile and cordless phone systems but at a comparable overall cost. In view of this, one objective of the multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone system is to provide low cost means for communication between the mobile transponder unit and a local-loop connection of a fixed telephone network.

Most mobile and cordless phones are powered by rechargeable batteries and thus a second objective of the multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone system is to provide a charger for the respective battery packs of the cordless phone and the mobile transponder unit.

Cellular networks do not normally cover the entire population of a given country, namely, all geographical regions are seldom covered. Hence, a third objective of the multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone system is to provide portable means for communication via a fixed telephone network within areas of poor reception for cellular networks.

The provision of a single personal contact telephone number is desirable for use by both private individuals and small businesses. However, the only fully automatic diversion option presently

available to the latter involves the provision of a personal contact number via a telecom service provider, which thus normally attracts a premium rate charge. A fourth objective is to provide a multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone system having simple automatic means to divert incoming calls made to a user designated number.

A typical local-loop landline connection provides the user with a bandwidth of up to 64 kbit/s, which compares to current Second Generation (2G) cellular network connections as low as 9 kbit/s. Even allowing for the 3G cellular network developments which are underway, due to both technical and commercial factors, a fixed telephone network is still likely to provide the user with a more consistent higher bandwidth signal at a lower tariff rate (cost/kbit basis). For these reasons, although the trend towards mobile communication continues to increase at an exponential rate, when at home or in the office, the use of a fixed telephone network remains desirable for the foreseeable future.

Given the increasing convergence of computer and telecommunications technology, a fifth objective is to allow space within the multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone system for the integral inclusion of suitable digital electronics, providing the functionality associated with currently available types of PDA (Personal Digital Assistant).

The planned 3G cellular networks will allow the mobile user to receive more complex visual images and 2G mobile phones are already available with built in internet browsers (based on Wireless Application Protocol, WAP) allowing mobile access to various specially designed web sites. In view of this, the need for better displays for these images will increasingly become more acute. At the present time, a typical mobile phone of the handheld type has a small display screen, due to around half the available area having been allocated to the keypad. The latter is primarily suitable for numeric data entry, again, due to the limited keypad space available.

A sixth objective of the multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone system is to provide space for a significantly larger visual image display screen.

A seventh objective of the multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone system is to provide means for inclusion of a keyboard of a larger size than currently available with the more advanced types of electronic PDA.

Some specific embodiments of the present invention will now be described, as examples, with reference to the accompanying drawings:-

Figs 1a and 1b show the block diagrams of a typical prior art system, where the cordless phone is able to communicate via the mobile transponder unit with a local base station of a cellular phone network and can alternatively communicate via a direct radio link with a cordless phone base station;

Fig 2 shows the block diagram of one embodiment of the present invention, where the cordless phone is able to communicate with a simple cordless phone base station when the mobile transponder unit is physically connected to the latter;

Fig 3 shows the block diagram of a second embodiment of the present invention, where the charger, for the respective battery packs of the cordless phone and the mobile transponder unit, is incorporated within a cordless phone base station, along with an automatic call diversion facility;

Fig 4 shows the block diagram of a typical commercially available stand-alone cordless phone system, when the cordless phone is in radio communication with the cordless base station ;

Fig 5 shows the block diagram of a typical commercially available stand-alone mobile phone system, the mobile phone communicating with a local base station within a cellular network;

Fig 6 shows the block diagram of a third embodiment of the present invention, where a PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network) interface is contained within the mobile transponder unit and thus the latter can function as a portable cordless phone base station;

Fig 7 shows an example flow chart of the automatic call diverts associated with the mobile transponder unit shown in Fig 2, Fig 3 and Fig 6;

Fig 8 shows an example flow chart of the automatic call diverts associated with the cordless phone base station shown in Fig 3;

Fig 9 shows the block diagram of a fourth embodiment of the present invention, when the cordless phone is communicating via a base station within a 3G cellular network, the transponder unit also incorporating PDA electronics;

Fig 10 shows the block diagram of the same embodiment as Fig 9, when the cordless phone is communicating via a cordless phone base station, which also incorporates a PDA/PC interface allowing data synchronisation;

Fig 11 shows a plan view of the mobile transponder unit for the same embodiment as Fig 9, indicating the larger than normal visual image display screen;

Fig 12 is an end view of the mobile transponder unit shown in Fig 11;

Fig 13 shows a plan view of the cordless phone for the same embodiment as Fig 9, which externally has a small display screen and keypad area, similar to a typical mobile phone of the handheld type;

Fig 14 is an end view of the cordless phone shown in Fig 13, when the two main body components, joined together by hinges, are in the "closed" position;

Fig 15 is an end view of the cordless phone shown in Fig 13, when the two main body components, joined together by hinges, are in the "open" position;

Fig 16 is a plan view of Fig 15, showing the "fold-out" QWERTY alphanumeric keyboard.

Referring to the prior art shown in Fig 1a; a cordless phone 1 transmits and receives via internal antenna 2, passing low powered signals 3 to and from the mobile transponder unit 5 via internal antenna 4. On the other hand, the mobile transponder unit 5 communicates with a cellular network base station 8 via external antenna 6, transmitting and receiving the high powered signals 7.

Referring to Fig 1b, the cordless phone 1 can alternatively transmit and receive via internal antenna 2, passing low power signals 3 to and from a cordless phone base station 26.

The phone 1 and transponder 5 incorporate existing cordless and mobile phone technology, each powered by their respective rechargeable battery packs. For example, phone 1 uses technology based on the DECT cordless phone standard to communicate with transponder 5 or selectively communicate with cordless phone base station 26. On the other hand, the transponder 5 might incorporate technology based on the widely used GSM mobile phone standard to communicate with the cellular base station 8. In Europe, GSM networks make use of the 900 MHz and/or 1800 MHz frequency bands; whereas, in North America, the 1900 MHz frequency band is often employed.

A normal cordless phone based on DECT technology has an indoor range of 10-50 metres and an outdoor range of up to 300 metres, which involves a higher power level for communication signal 3 (in Figs 1a and 1b) than is strictly necessary to realise a practical embodiment of the prior art. For example, an indoor radio signal range of say 10 metres would be adequate for most applications, which is typically used at the physical level of the Bluetooth Specification for wireless communications (operating in the ISM band at 2.4 GHz). Bluetooth is already used by at least one mobile phone manufacturer to communicate with a hands free microphone headset, providing Bluetooth/GSM communication via existing technology.

For cordless phones, the DECT (Digital Enhanced Cordless Telephony) standard is widely used within Europe; whereas, the PWT (Personal Wireless Telephony) standard is commonly used in North America. Similarly, the GSM digital radio technology standard is widely used within European cellular network; whereas other standards, such as CDMA One and WCDMA are commonly used in North America; in Japan, the PDC standard is used for mobile phones. In addition to the foregoing optional digital standards, analogue embodiments of the prior art are also possible, for example, based on the AMPS, ETACS, or, NMT standards which remain in use in some geographical areas of the world:

At the present time, new network infrastructures and handsets based on so-called Third Generation (3G) systems are being developed to provide enhanced communications within cellular networks. Wireless technologies such as EDGE and GPRS followed by the evolution of UMTS thus provide further options for future inclusion within the described prior art system.

Referring to Fig 2, the cordless phone 1 again transmits and receives via internal antenna 2, passing low powered signals 3 to and from the mobile transponder unit 5 via internal antenna 4. However, instead of communicating via a cellular network base station, the mobile transponder unit has been inserted into its docking station (comprising items 12 and 14) within the cordless phone base station 19. The mobile transponder unit 5 is thus physically connected via multi-way connector 12 to the PSTN interface 9 and thus the cordless phone forms a key working component of the base station 19. The signals 3 pass via transponder 5 through the PSTN interface 9 and multi-core cable 10 connected to a local-loop socket 11 and hence via a fixed telephone network.

Comparing Fig 1a with Fig 2, the multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone system described in Fig 2 thus allows the user to select either communication route according to the location of mobile transponder unit 5.

Referring again to Fig 2, cordless phone 1 and mobile transponder 5 are separately powered by rechargeable battery packs (not shown). The batteries may be charged using a small portable transformer/rectifier (similar to the type commonly provided for the re-charging of existing commercially available mobile phones). The latter is contained within the power plug 16 passing a dc supply via twin-core cable 17 and connector 18 inserted into the cordless phone base station 19. If the battery packs of the cordless phone 1 and the mobile transponder unit 5 are of the same type and voltage, they may simply be connected in parallel across the transformer/rectifier dc output via their respective connectors 13 and 14.

The above battery charging arrangement has the advantage that the transformer/rectifier power plug 16 plus its twin-core dc supply cable 17 can optionally be unplugged from base station 19. The power plug 16 can then be used for mobile recharging of the battery packs of cordless phone 1 and transponder unit 5, for example, via a set of flexible parallel connection leads (not shown).

The transponder unit 5 can determine if it has been inserted into the base station 19 by, for example, detecting the fixed telephone network voltage via multi-way connector 12, when cable 10 has been connected to a local-loop socket 11. If the fixed telephone network voltage is detected, then any outgoing calls pass via multi-way connector 12 via PSTN interface 9; on the

other hand, if the mobile transponder unit 5 does not detect its physical connection to base station 19, then the signals pass via antenna 6.

When the mobile transponder 5 is connected to PSTN interface 9 and, if the local-loop telephone number has been user pre-programmed, the latter will advise via antenna 6 the Cellular Network Control Centre to automatically divert (subject to network provision) any incoming calls (made to the cellular network number of transponder unit 5) to the user pre-programmed local-loop telephone number of socket 11.

Referring to Fig 3, battery charger 22 is connected to ac power supply 21 and is shown recharging the respective battery packs (not shown) associated with cordless phone 1 and mobile transponder unit 5. The battery charger 22 incorporates a transformer/rectifier power supply (not shown) providing appropriate dc output for the respective battery packs via connectors 13 and 14. The battery charger 22 contained within base station 23 may provide dc outputs for cordless phone 1 and mobile transponder unit 5, via the provision of multiple secondary "taps" on the transformer (not shown) and hence phone 1 and transponder 5 may be fitted with different voltage batteries.

Referring again to Fig 2, the above described multi-voltage dc power supply can also be made available with a removable power plug 16, if item 17 is comprised by a 4-core cable.

Referring again to Fig 3, the voicemail unit 20 shown connected to PSTN interface 9 is powered by the battery charger 22. The voicemail unit 20 will respond to any unanswered incoming calls via local-loop socket 11, after the user pre-set number of rings.

Fig 3 also shows a microswitch 15 which allows the base station 23 to detect when the mobile transponder 5 has been removed from its docking station (comprising items 12, 14 and 15). To avoid the possibility of accidental activation or de-activation (of the later described automatic phone divert), the detection circuit associated with microswitch 15 can have a time delay of say 5-10 seconds. In this way, the system will not respond to short period tampering with microswitch 15 of a few seconds only. For reasons of clarity, microswitch 15 is shown in direct contact with transponder unit 5. However, the charger connection 14 may be spring-loaded

(similar to a convention cordless phone base station) and thus the microswitch 15 can be associated with item 14.

Under these circumstances, the base station 23 can be user pre-programmed (via auto call diversion facility 28) to automatically divert incoming calls (subject to network provision) made to the local-loop telephone number to the cellular network number, when transponder unit 5 is disconnected from base station 19. In this way, the described embodiment of multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone system provides the facility for a single personal contact telephone number, namely, the cellular network number of the mobile transponder unit, or, preferably the fixed network number of the cordless phone base station.

Referring to prior art Fig 4, the cordless phone base station 26 comprises radio transceiver 24 having internal antenna 25, PSTN interface 9 and charger 22 for re-charging the battery pack of cordless phone 1 via connectors 13, during periods when the cordless phone 1 is in physical contact (not shown) with base station 26. Instead, the cordless phone 1 is shown as communicating via internal antenna 2, signals 3 with the cordless phone base station 26.

Referring to prior art Fig 5, the mobile phone 27 communicates via external antenna 6, signals 7 with a cellular base station 8.

Referring to Fig 4 and Fig 5 and comparing the various components with the first described embodiment shown in Fig 2, it will be noted that radio transceiver 24 having antenna 25 (Fig 4) plus mobile phone 27 having antenna 28 (Fig 5) are essentially of similar complexity and hence cost as mobile transponder unit 5 having antennae 4 and 6 (Fig 2). On the other hand, cordless phone 1 having antenna 2 and the PSTN interface 9 (Figs 2 and 4) represent the same block diagram components; whereas, power plug charger 16 (Fig 2) approximately equates to battery charger 22 (Fig 4). In other words, the multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone system (shown in Fig 2) has a similar overall manufacturing cost as stand-alone cordless and mobile phone systems (shown in Figs 4 and 5, respectively).

Referring to Fig 6, mobile transponder unit 56 not only contains the DECT and GSM transceivers 31 and 32, respectively, but also PSTN interface 9 allowing the transponder unit 56

to be physically connected to local-loop socket 11 via multi-core cable 10. In other words, the mobile transponder unit 56 can selectively function as a portable cordless phone base station thus providing means to communicate via a local-loop connection, when within an area of poor reception for cellular networks. For periods when the mobile transponder unit 56 is disconnected from local-loop socket 11, a fixed phone 30 may be connected to socket 11 via cable 29.

Referring again to Fig 3 and Fig 6, one or more of the described options (namely, the use of voicemail and/or call divert, or, parallel installation of a fixed phone) all help to ensure a caller does not obtain a continuous "ring-out" when the transponder units 5 or 56 are physically disconnected.

Referring to Fig 7, when the transponder units 5 or 56 have been activated at 33, a decision is made at 34 whether a fixed network voltage has been detected and, if so, outgoing calls are routed at 35 via PSTN interface 9. The decision box 37 then determines whether incoming call divert has been selected by the user at 36, assuming it has also been determined at decision box 42 that a fixed number "N" has been entered; otherwise, a loop is entered going back to decision box 34. If the result at decision box 37 is positive, the Cellular Network Control Centre is automatically advised at 38 to divert any incoming calls made to the cellular network number of the mobile transponder units 5 or 56 to the fixed network telephone number "N" of the local-loop socket 11. The decision box 39 then determines whether the fixed network voltage continues to be detected and, if so, a loop is entered. On the other hand, if the decision is negative at box 39, then any incoming call divert to fixed network number "N" is automatically cancelled at 40. All outgoing calls are then routed via the cellular network at 41 (the latter also applies if the decision at box 34 is negative) and the flow chart ends at 43.

Referring to Fig 8, when the power supply of base station 23 has been user connected at 44, decision box 45 continuously checks if the transponder unit has been inserted and enters a loop, if the answer is negative. On the other hand, if the answer is positive at box 45, then following the (anti-tamper) time delay at 46, decision box 47 re-checks the status of the transponder unit and, if the latter continues to be detected, any incoming call divert to the cellular number "C" of the mobile transponder unit is automatically cancelled at 48. Following the (anti-tamper) time delay 49, a further decision box 50 confirms transponder detection and then enters a loop. If the

decision at box 50 (or, at box 47 is negative), decision box 53 determines whether incoming call divert has been selected by the user at 51, assuming it has also been determined at decision box 52 that a cellular number "C" has been entered. If so, all incoming calls to the fixed network number of the local-loop socket 11 are automatically diverted to the cellular network number "C" of the mobile transponder unit 5 and the flow chart ends at 55. On the other hand, if the decision at 53 is negative, then a loop is entered going back to decision box 45.

Referring again to Fig 7, the fixed network number "N" may either be user pre-programmed into the mobile transponder units 5 or 56. Alternatively, in the case of the embodiments shown in Fig 2 or Fig 3, the number "N" may be user pre-programmed into the base station 19 or 23, respectively. In the latter case, when the transponder unit 5 is inserted into base station 19 or 23, the latter automatically communicates its fixed network telephone number "N" to the mobile transponder unit 5, say, by providing an appropriate signal (not shown) via multi-way connector 12. In this way, the mobile transponder unit 5 may be utilised in conjunction with multiple base stations, for example, one base station might be located at the user's normal place of business and a second base station at the user's home. If incoming divert 36 has been selected, then any call made direct to the cellular network number of the mobile transponder unit 5 will automatically be diverted to the appropriate fixed network number.

Referring to Fig 8, if incoming call divert has been selected at 51, any calls made to base station number "N" when the transponder unit 5 is not detected by decision boxes 47 or 50 will be diverted to the cellular network number "C" (and subsequently to the appropriate fixed network number, if applicable). The cellular network number "C" may be user pre-programmed into the cordless phone base station 23. Alternatively, the mobile transponder unit 5 may automatically communicate the cellular network number "C" to base station 23 by, say, providing an appropriate signal (not shown) via multi-way connector 12 (during a period when the transponder unit 5 is physically connected to base station 23).

The various embodiments of the multi-purpose mobile and cordless phone so far described are shown as comprising a single cordless phone 1 and a single mobile transponder unit 5 or 56 but there may be multiple system components. For example, spare cordless phone handsets could be made available, providing no more than one is utilised at the same time. On the other hand, one "mobile" transponder unit could be permanently fitted to the user's car with another

transponder unit carried in the user's briefcase as a mobile spare; the transponder units fitted with replicated SIM cards.

To avoid communication via more than one transponder unit at the same time, radio communication between the cordless phone 1 and each mobile transponder unit 5 and/or 56 would, for example, be at different frequencies; the user being able to select a transponder unit 5 or 56 for communication, via designated keys on cordless phone 1. Whereas, the GSM transceiver contained within transponder units 5 or 56 would remain dormant unless a "wake-up" signal was received by the transponder unit from cordless phone 1. The transponder unit 5 or 56 might be fitted with an LED, which would flash when the transponder unit had been activated.

Referring again to Figs 3 and 8, in the case of multiple transponder units being made available to the user, the latter would be detected by the base station 23 at decision box 45 by an appropriate signal passed by the transponder unit 5 to the base station 23, for example, via multi-way connector 12. In other words, activation of microswitch 15 would not in itself be sufficient in this case, given that the user could leave a dormant transponder unit 5 inserted in base station 23.

Referring to Fig 9, Bluetooth cordless phone 57 communicates signals 59 via antennae 58 and 60 with the mobile transponder unit 69 containing Bluetooth transceiver 62. The mobile transponder unit 69 also houses a 3G transceiver 63, which communicates signals 65 via internal antenna 64 with 3G base station 66 within a Third Generation cellular network. Due to the more complex visual image signals available via the latter, the mobile transponder unit 69 houses an enhanced screen 68 suitable for displaying 3G images.

In addition, mobile transponder unit 69 integrates PDA (Personal Digital Assistant) electronics 61 suitable for providing the functionality associated with the more advanced types of PDA. The display screen for the latter is provided by item 68 within mobile transponder unit 69; whereas, a QWERTY keyboard 67 is housed within Cordless Phone 57, the latter communicating instructions to the PDA electronics 61 via Bluetooth signals 59. The QWERTY keyboard 67 is also useful for composing mobile text messages to be sent via SMS or WAP mail.

Referring to Fig 10, Bluetooth cordless phone 57 is able to communicate via a fixed telephone network when 3G mobile transponder unit 69 is physically connected to cordless phone base station 70. As well as battery charger 22, auto call diversion 28 and PSTN interface 9, the cordless phone base station 70 also incorporates a PDA/PC interface allowing synchronisation of data between the PDA electronics 61 (Fig 9) and a desktop Personal Computer 74, connected via cable 72 and serial port connector 73.

Referring both to Fig 9 and Fig 10, when mobile transponder unit 69 is able to communicate via local-loop socket 11, assuming suitable web browser software has been installed, the PDA electronics 61 can be used to provide full Internet access, images being displayed on item 68. In this mode, QWERTY keyboard 67 may be used to compose e-mail messages for transmission via fixed Internet or ISP mail.

Referring to Fig 11 and Fig 12, the mobile transponder case 76 houses image display screen 75 making use of the entire space available on the large front outer side of plastic case 76. As well as the various digital electronics (items 61, 62 and 63) and antenna 60 and 64, case 76 internally houses radiation shield 77 comprising a suitable wire mesh based on the "Faraday Cage" principle. Radiation shield 77 is located towards the back side of case 76 and, if any radiation from the higher power antenna 64 passes through shield 77, some further adsorption will be provided by rechargeable battery 78. It is self evident from this arrangement that, to minimise the amount of radiation entering the user's body (for example, if the transponder unit is held in close proximity to the later, say, within a tight fitting pocket or belt case), the front display screen 75 side of the transponder should be facing away from the user's body.

When it is required to view the display screen 75, the mobile transponder unit 69 may be inserted within cordless phone base station 70, the latter (not shown) designed to hold display screen 75 at an ergonomically correct angle to the vertical. For mobile use, plastic case 76 might incorporate a "fold-away" angled support bracket (not shown); alternatively, the transponder unit 69 can simply be laid out on a suitable flat surface.

Referring to Fig 13 and Fig 14, the cordless phone shown comprises two main body components 88 and 89, joined together via hinges 86. On one side of casing 88 (the top side of the phone) are located the usual mobile phone user items, namely, display screen 81, numeric keypad 84

(the pushbutton keys are 3 columns wide x 4 rows deep), screen scrolling key 82 plus ancillary keys 83, on/off switch 79, earpiece 80 and microphone 85. Due to the need to accommodate these various items, the keypad 84 area has to be limited to less than 50% of the available space.

Referring to Fig 14 and Fig 15, the keys 82, 83 and keypad 84 (shown in Fig 13) are all situated within recessed area 87 so that when the two main body components 88 and 89 are in the "open" position (as shown in Fig 15), they are able to rest evenly on a flat surface. If required by the user, a pair of shaped plastic lugs (not shown) can be inserted into the square recesses 99 within body component 88 so that the keyboard (shown later in Fig 16) will be held at an inclined angle.

Referring to Fig 16, the keyboard shown comprises a full alphabet of keys 92 (arranged in QWERTY layout), numeric keys 98, back-space key 93, return key 95, shift keys 96, plus ancillary keys 97. In addition, the layout includes "four-way" screen navigation key 90 along with associated left-hand and right-hand "click" keys 100 and 101, respectively. Due to the "fold-out" keyboard being split along a longitudinal line (where body components 88 and 89 are joined by hinges 86), space has been made available for the various foregoing features. In addition, the keyboard area includes microphone 85 and speaker 94.

For the keyboard layout shown in Fig 16, the hinged longitudinal line splits the keyboard asymmetrically. However, if the row of numeric keys 98 were not included, then the line would split the keyboard symmetrically.

Referring again to Fig 14 and Fig 15, in order for the "fold-out" keyboard (shown in Fig 16) to be evenly "closed", all of the keys 92, 96, 97, 90 and 100 (plus 101) are fully recessed with the main body components (items 88 and 89) of the cordless phone.

Referring again to Fig 13 and Fig 14, to prevent the body components (items 88 and 89) inadvertently opening, for example, hinges 86 might be spring-loaded; alternatively, a suitable closure latch (not shown) may be provided.

Referring again to Fig 11, Fig 13 and Fig 16, the keypad shown in Fig 13 is used in conjunction with integral display screen 81 (in a similar way to a normal mobile phone); whereas, the keyboard shown in Fig 16 is used in conjunction with the display screen 75 shown in Fig 11.

The various described cordless phone base stations are shown as containing a PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network) interface for passing signals via a local-loop connection of a fixed telephone network. The most common type of PSTN interface is suitable for POTS, providing a "Plain Old Telephone Service" or analogue voice channel. However, it may be required to communicate data and/or visual image signals via the fixed telephone network, in which case, a suitable PSTN interface would contain a modem card or an ISDN card, depending on the type of local-loop service available. In some cases, it may be required to connect to a LAN (Local Area Network) and again a suitable interface card can be fitted. In the future, in addition to digital data and/or visual image signals, there is likely to be a growing requirement for a PSTN interface suitable for providing Internet Telephony, also referred to as VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol).

Throughout the foregoing description and the following claims, the phrase "fixed telephone network" is used as a generic term for any non-cellular phone network and the latter can thus include both public (PSTN) and private networks. The phrase "local-loop connection" is normally understood to mean a landline connection between the customer and the local PSTN exchange and is sometimes alternatively called a Customer Access Connection (CAN), particularly in North America. In addition to use of the traditional twisted pair of copper wires for a local-loop connection, the latter may also be provided via a Cable TV (CATV) network, or, via fixed radio access technology (Wireless Access Loop). The use of an electrical power supply cable for local-loop access has also been demonstrated using Power Line Communication (PLC) technologies.

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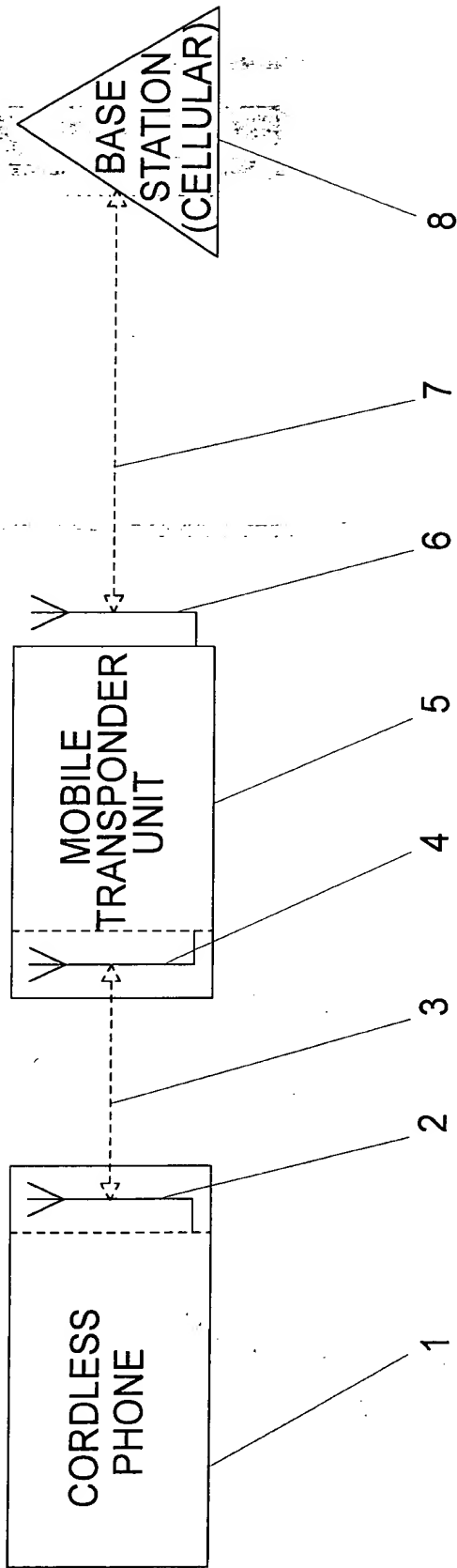


Fig 1a

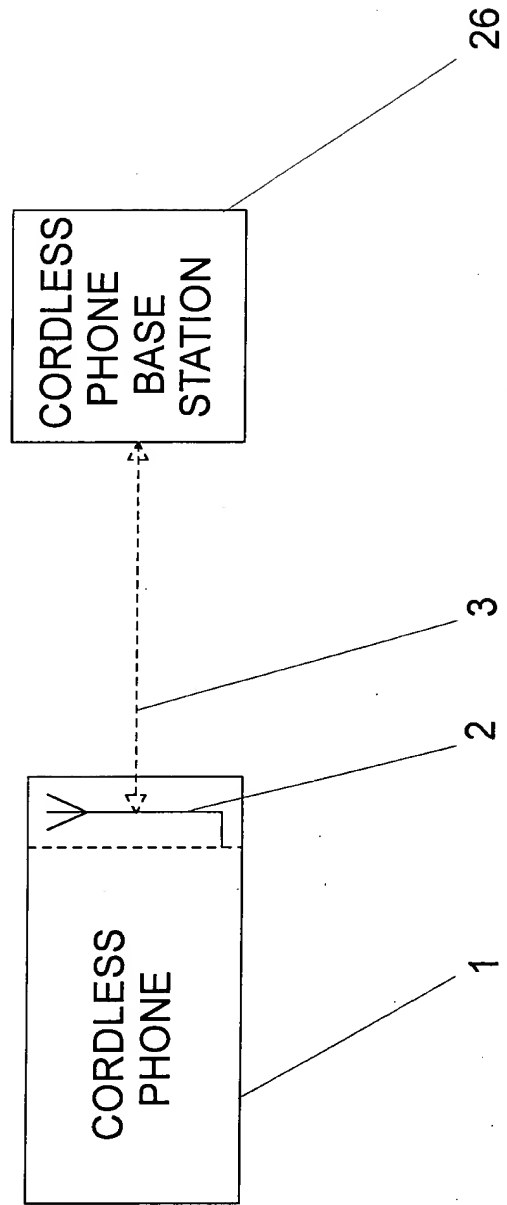


Fig 1b

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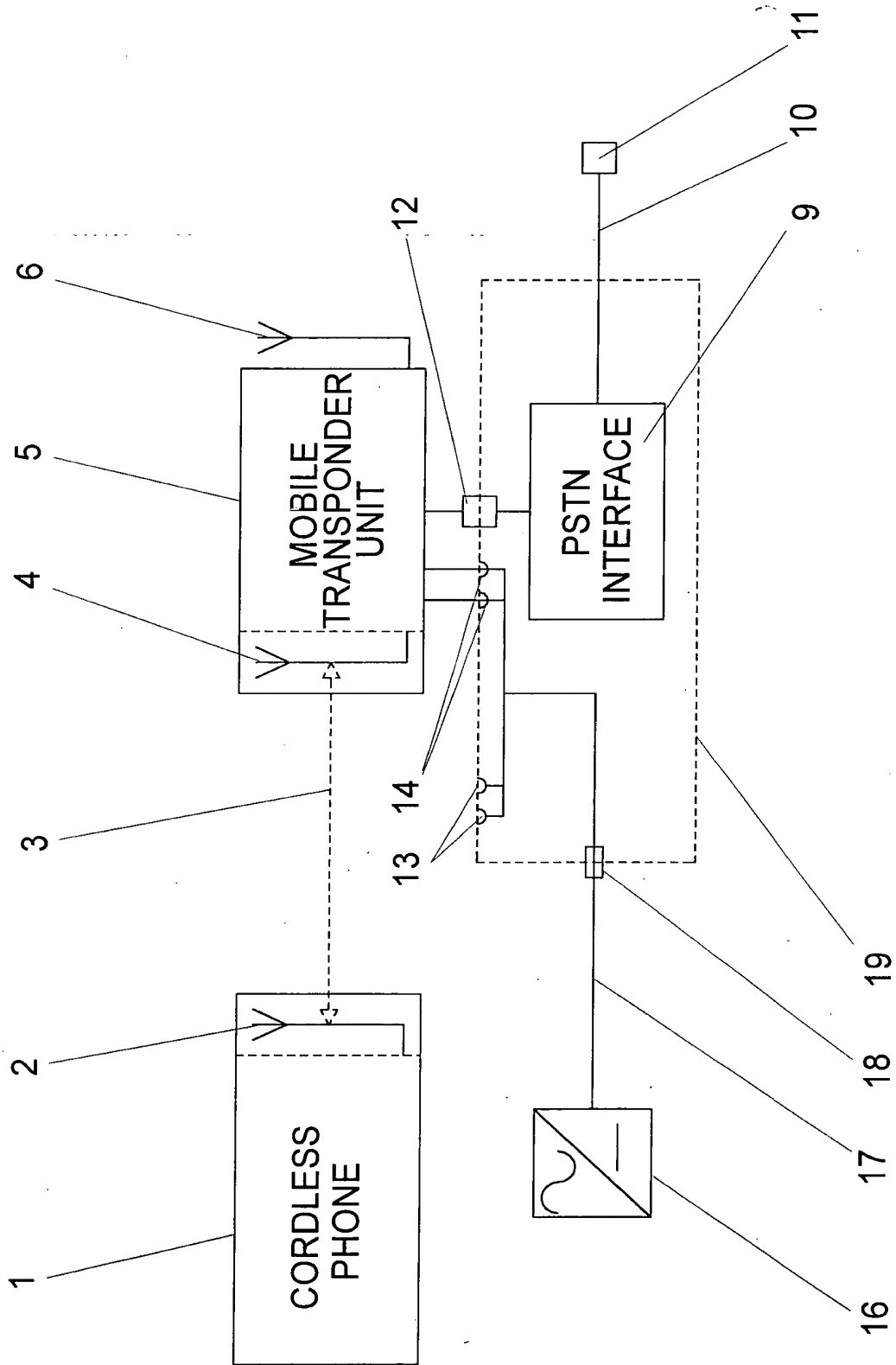


Fig 2

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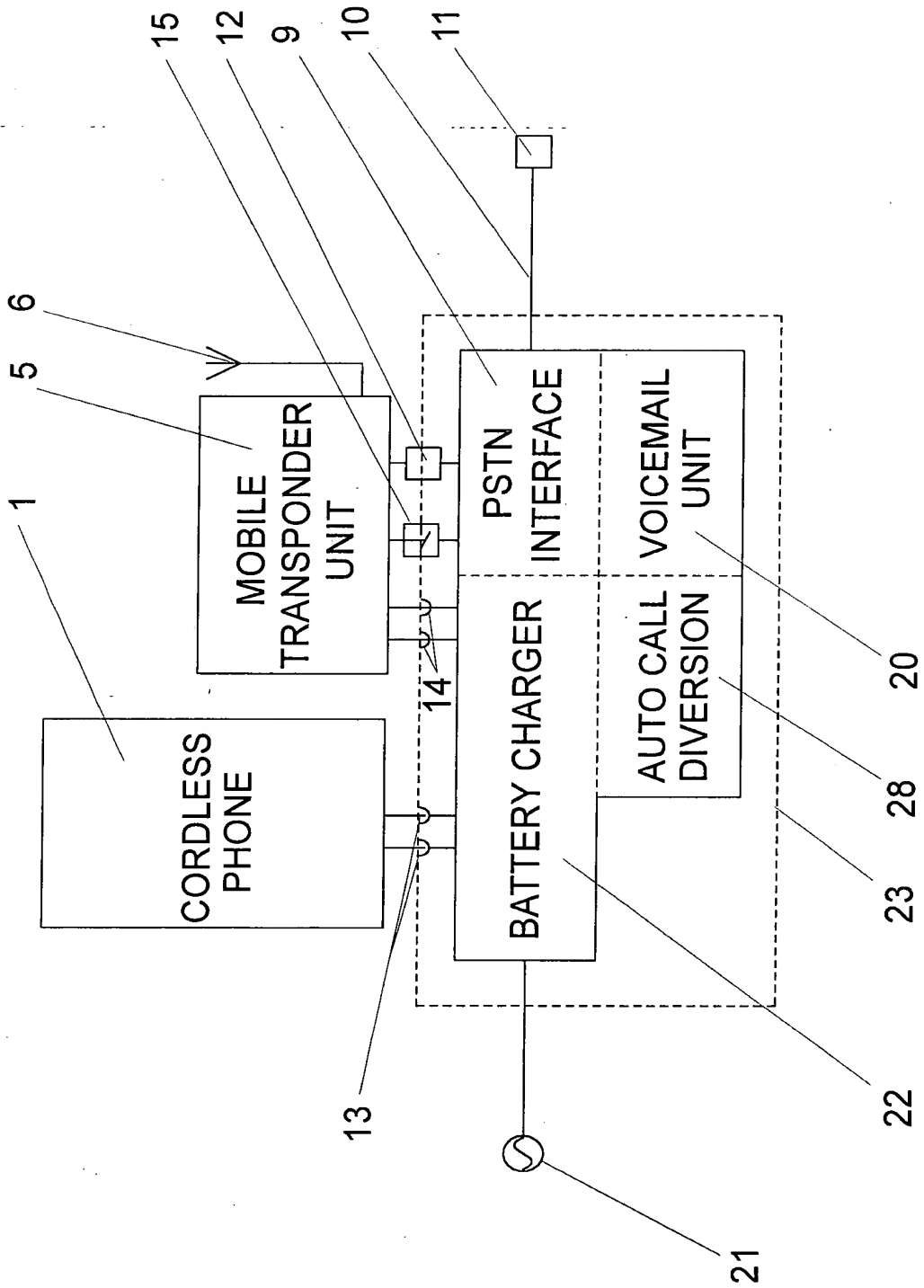


Fig 3

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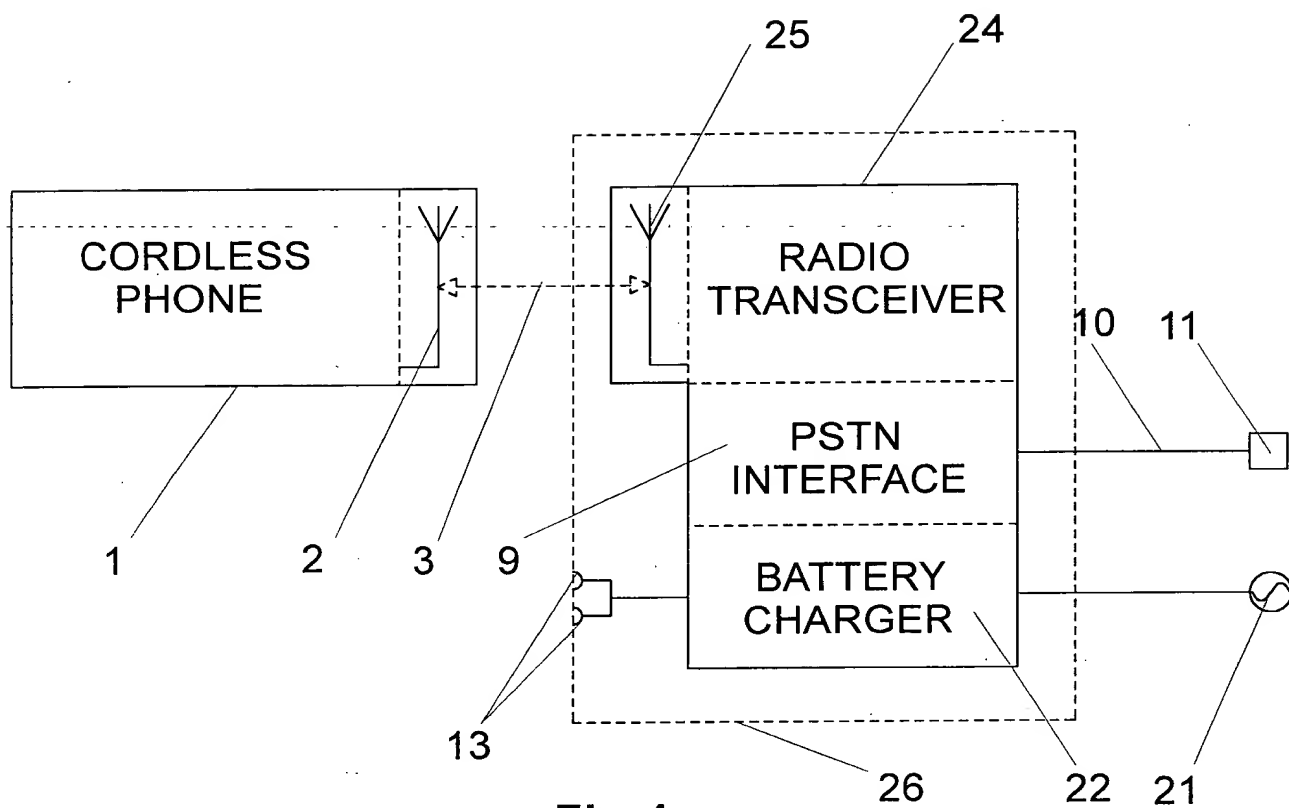


Fig 4

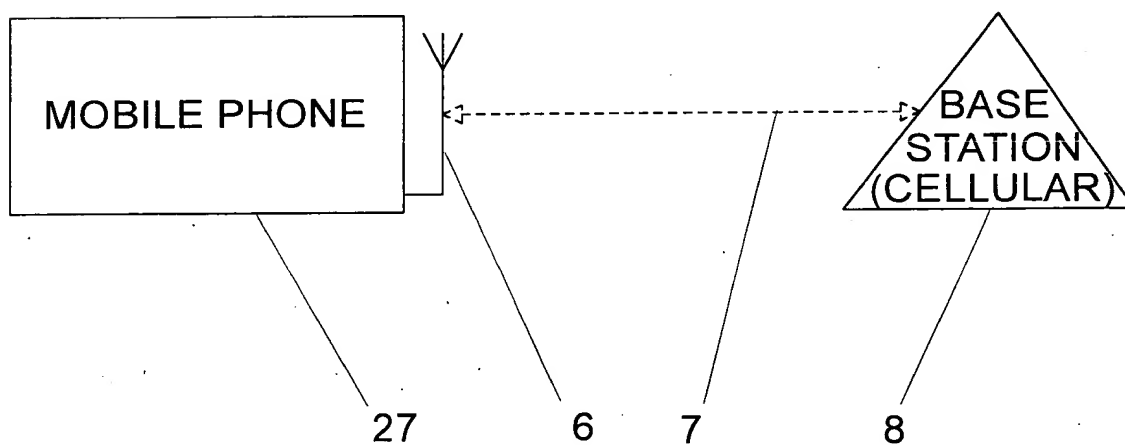


Fig 5

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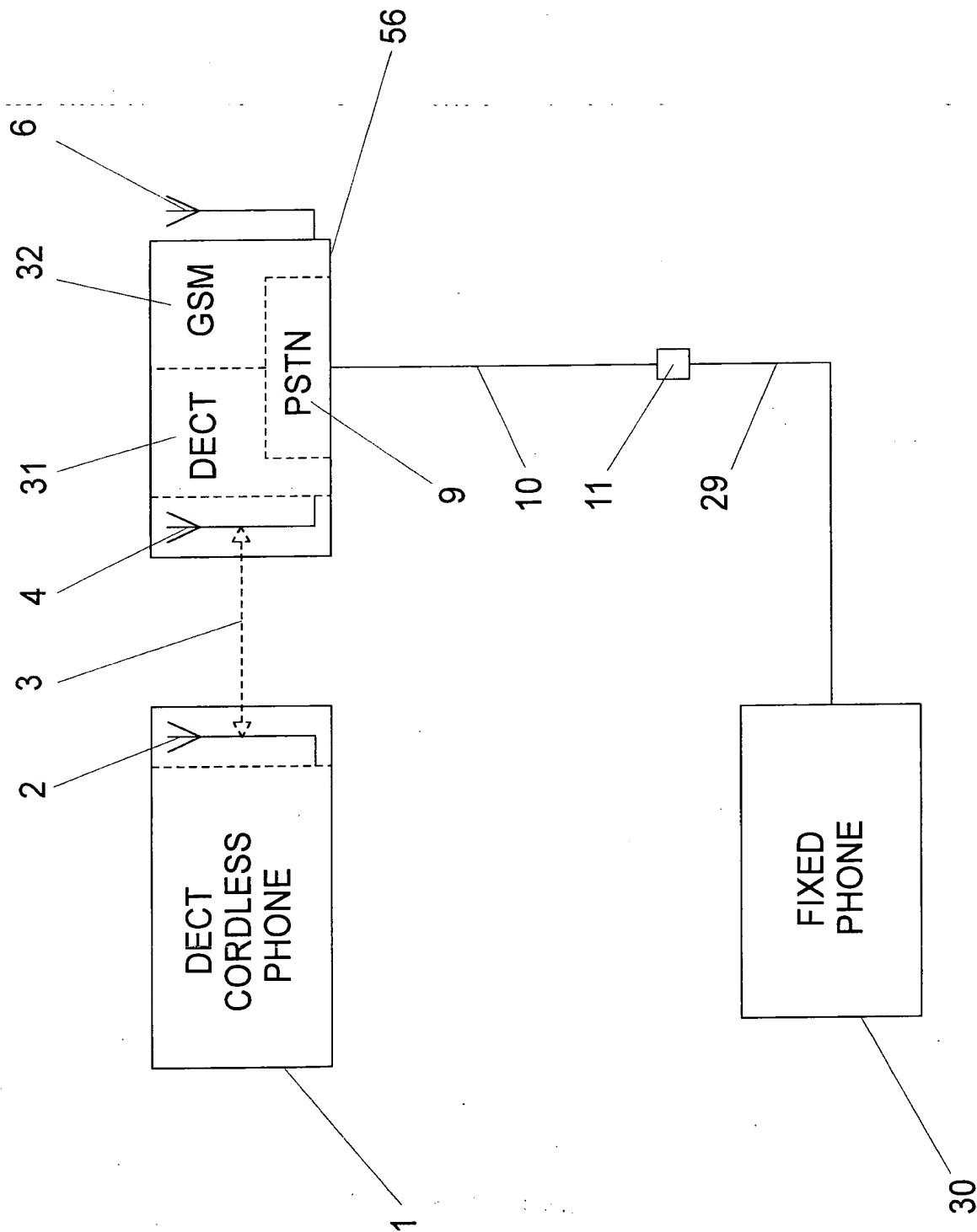


Fig 6

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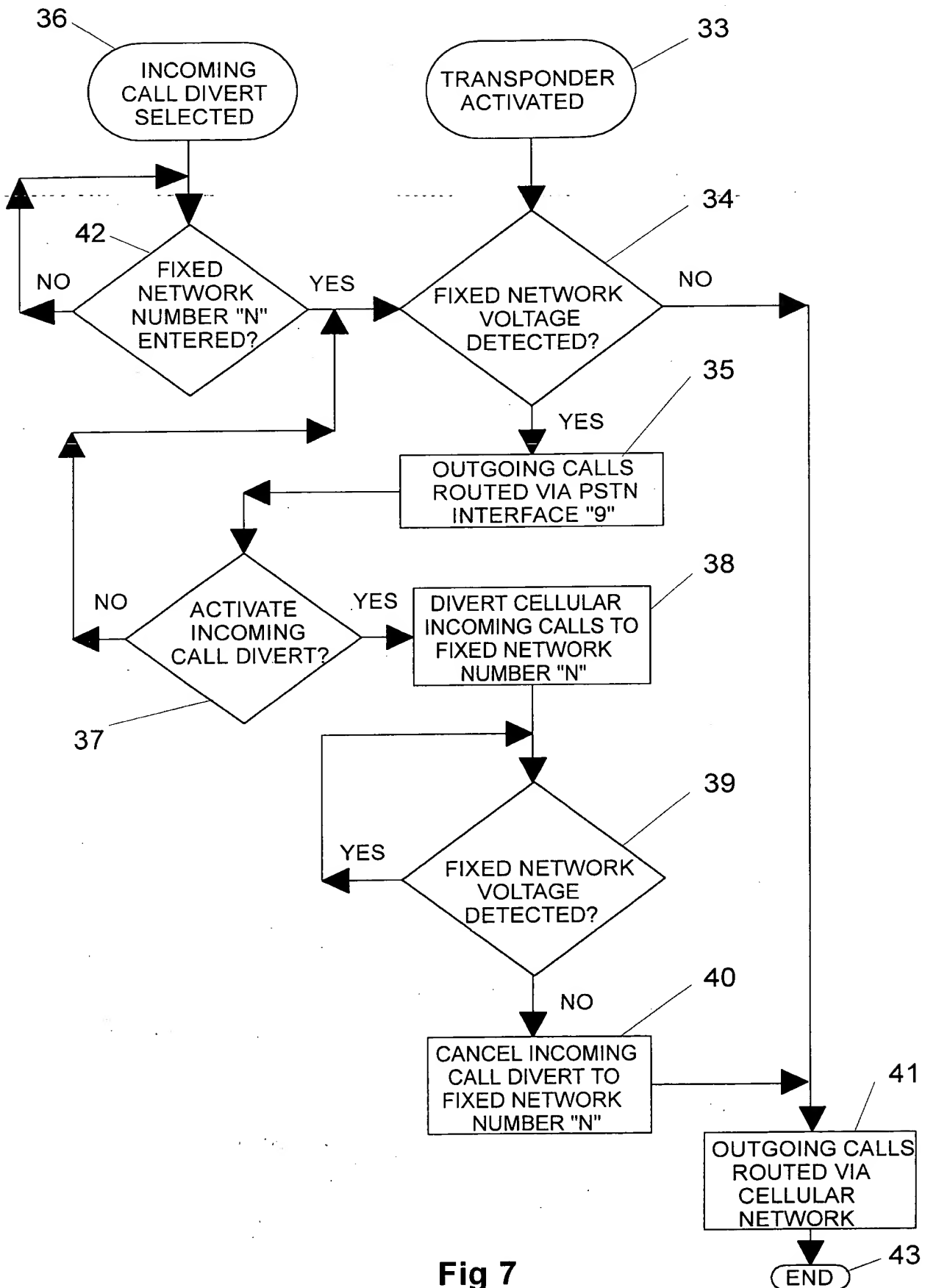


Fig 7

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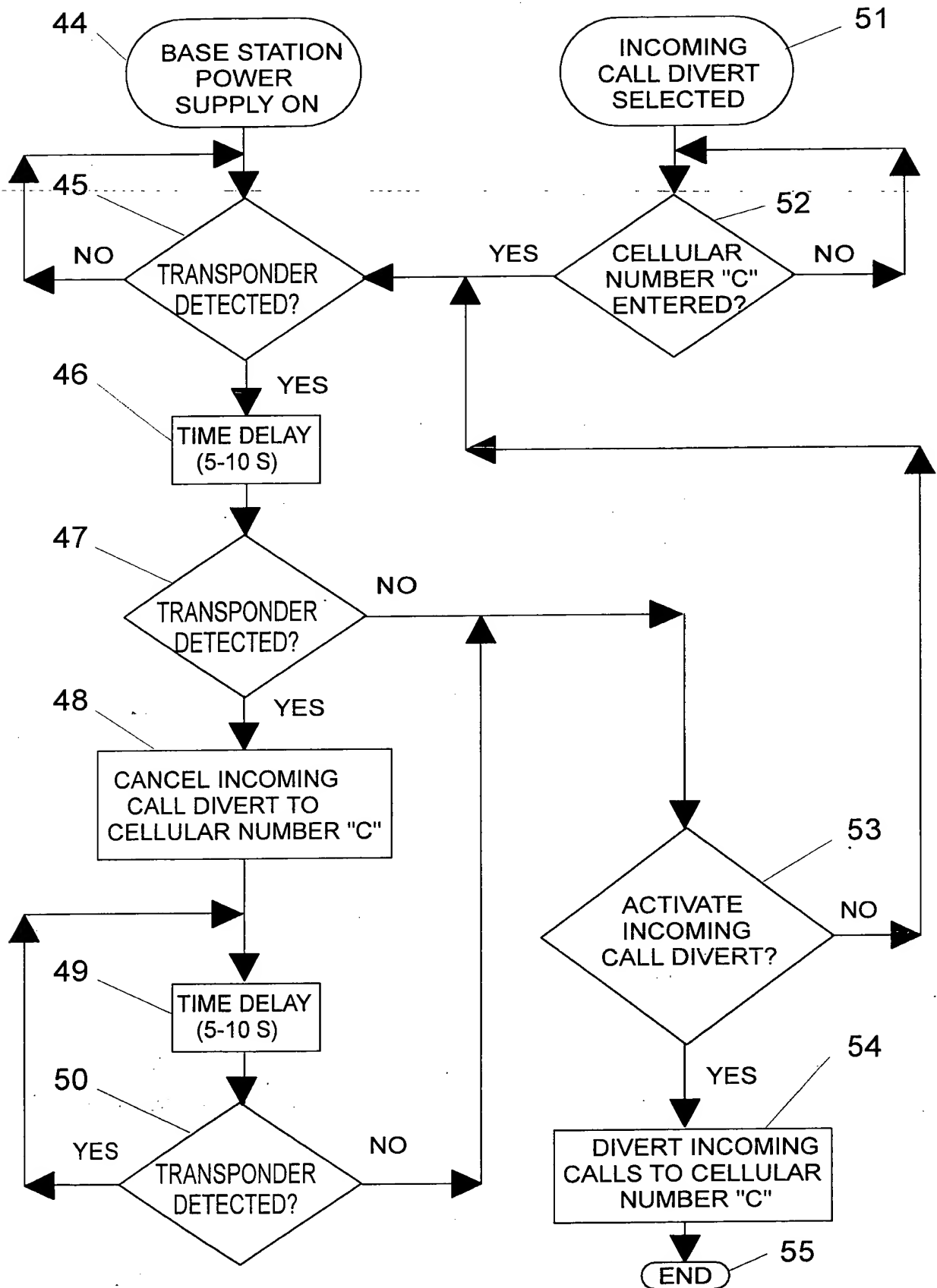


Fig 8

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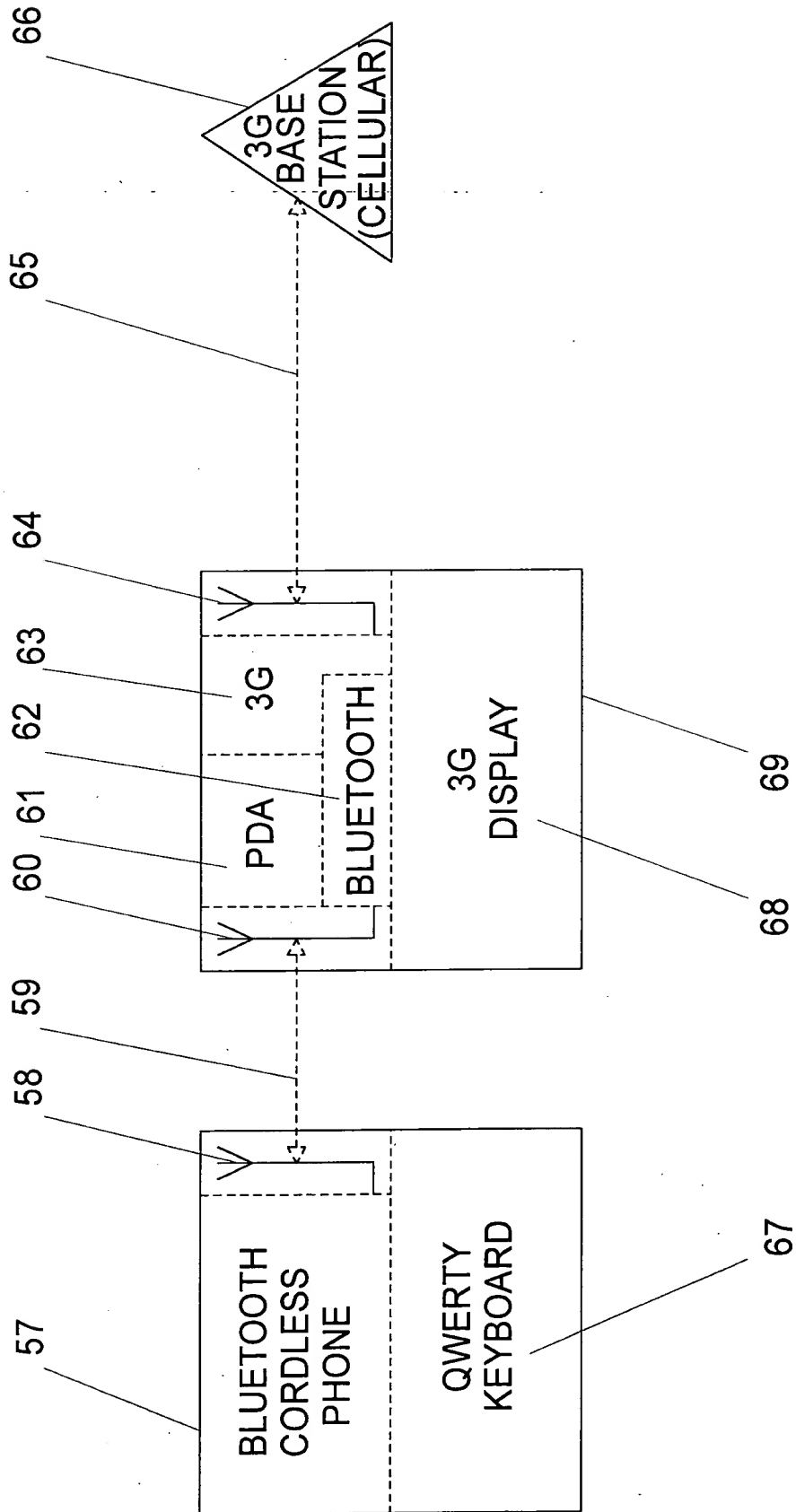


Fig 9

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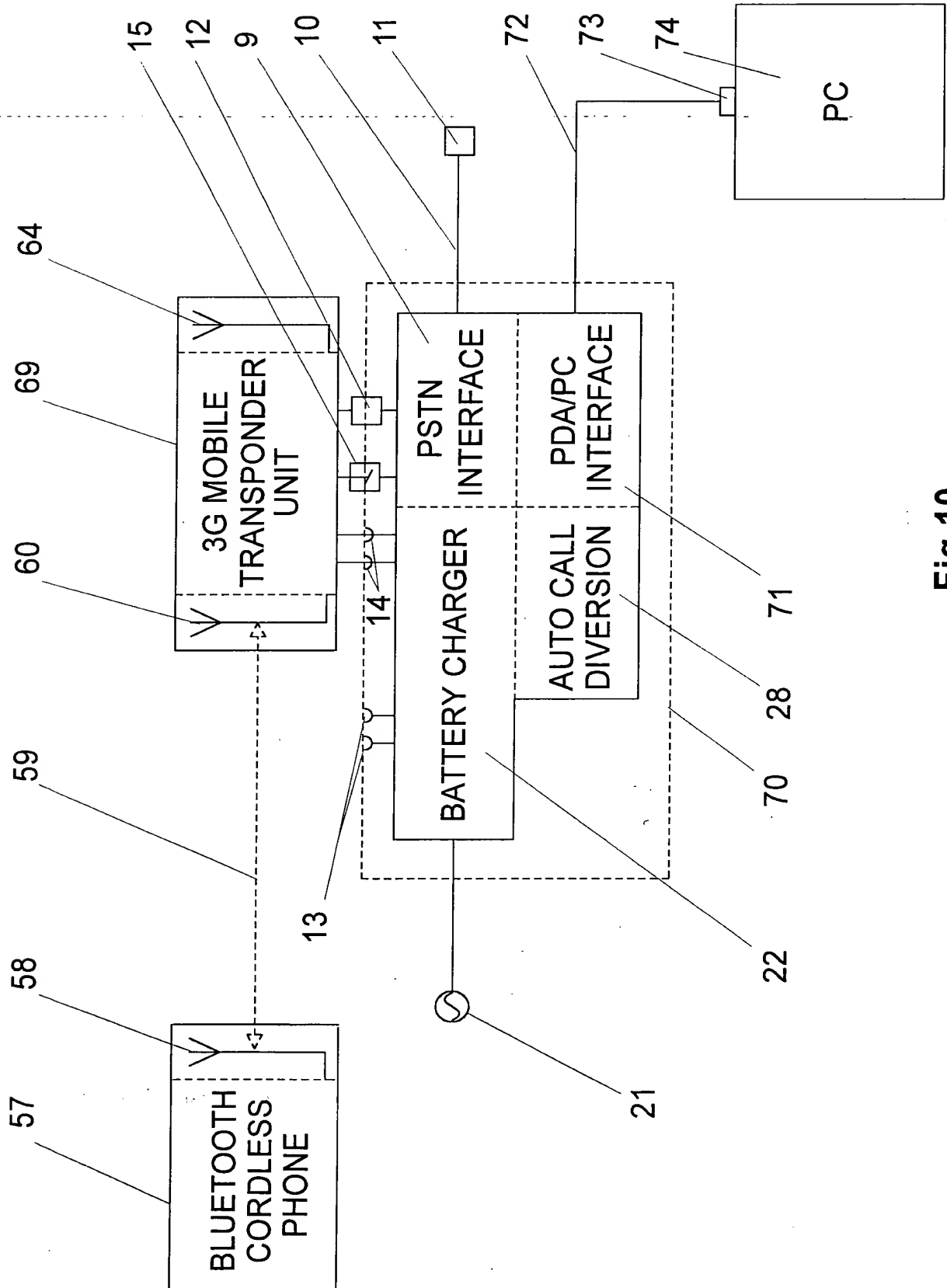


Fig 10

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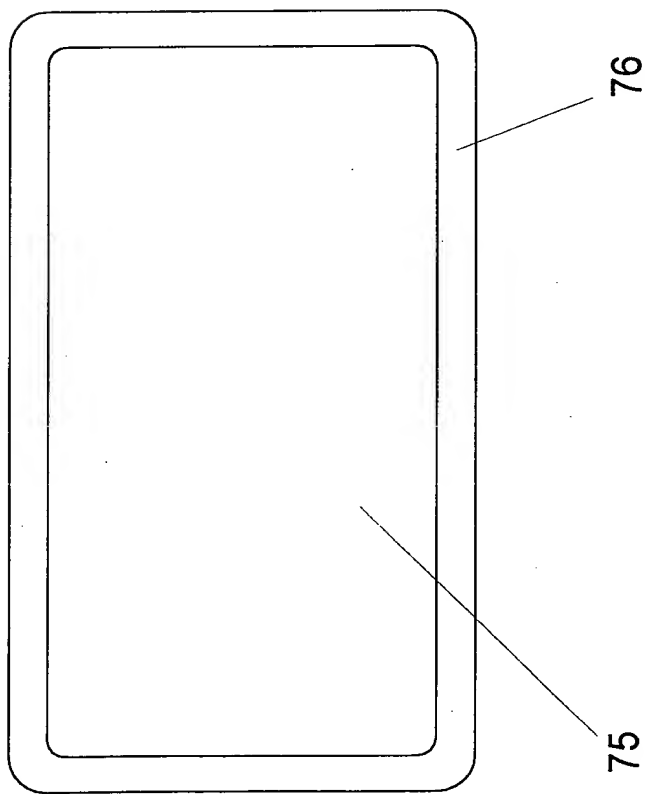


Fig 11

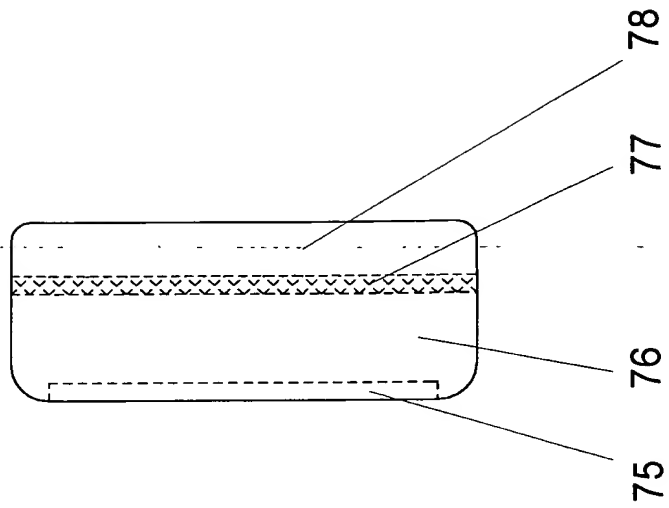


Fig 12

10/12

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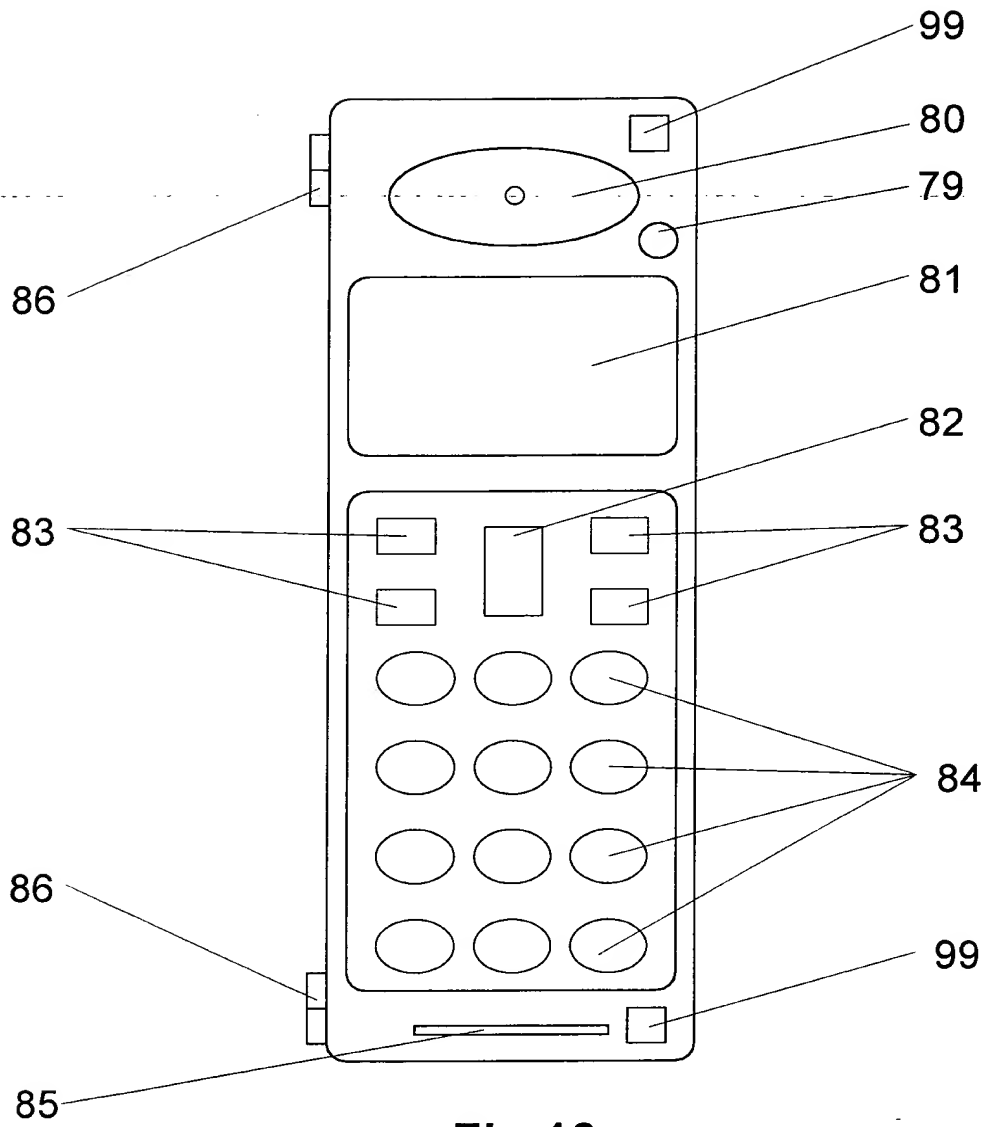


Fig 13

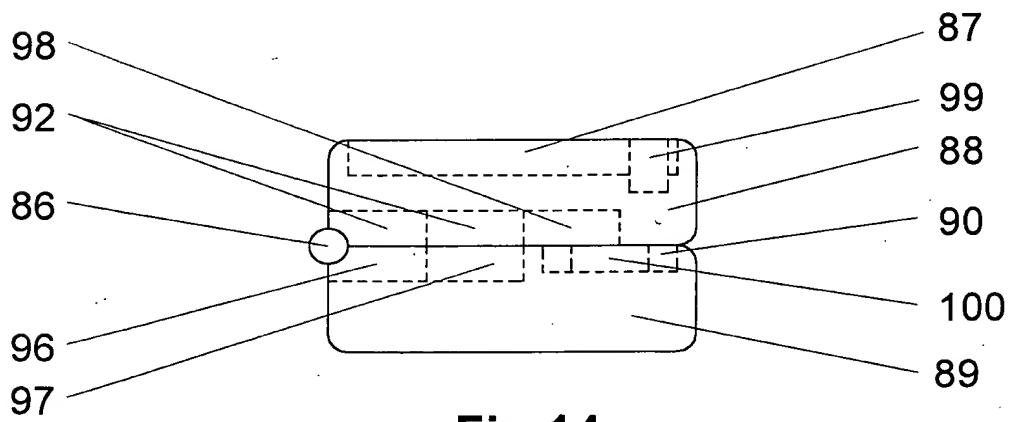


Fig 14

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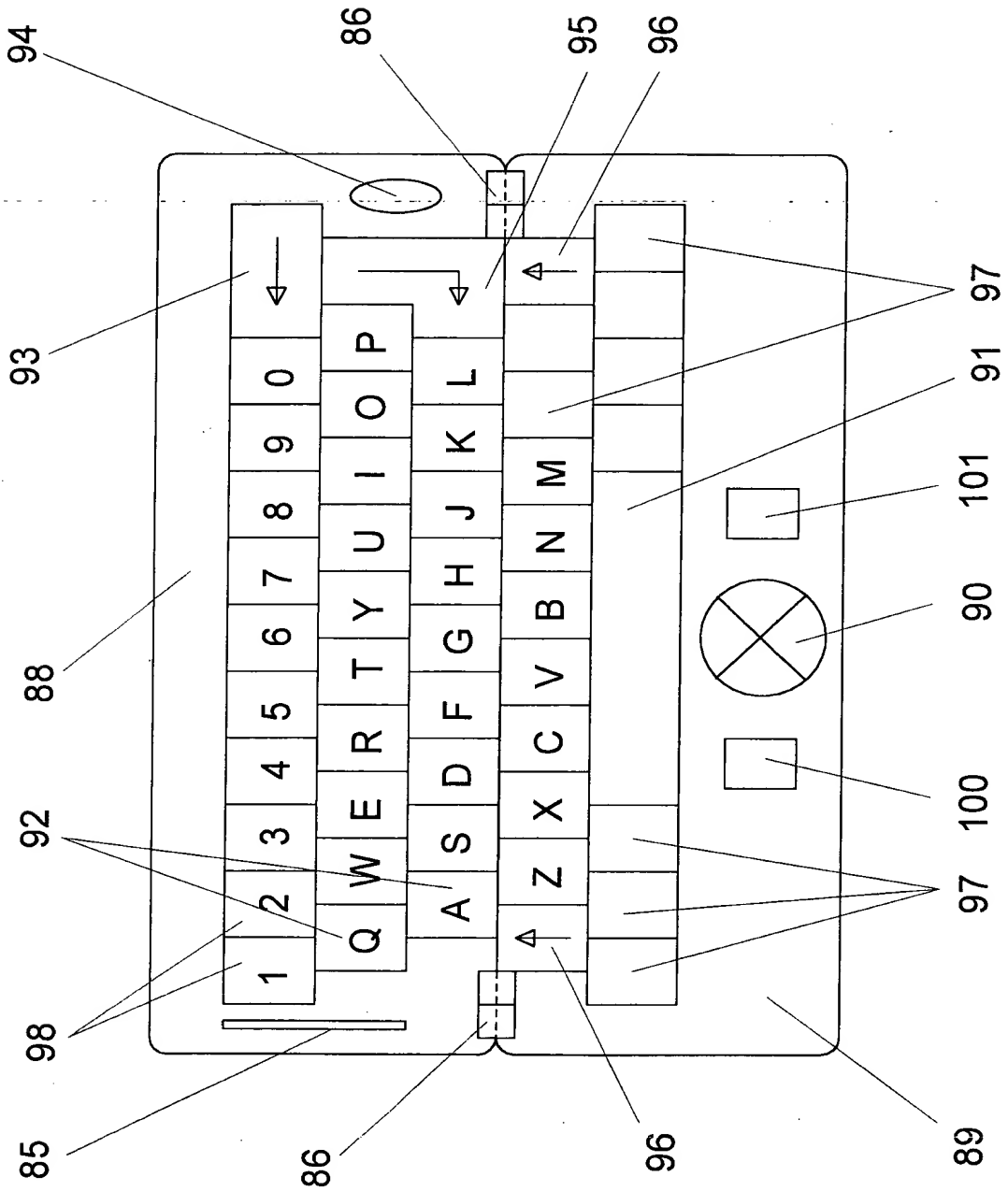


Fig 16

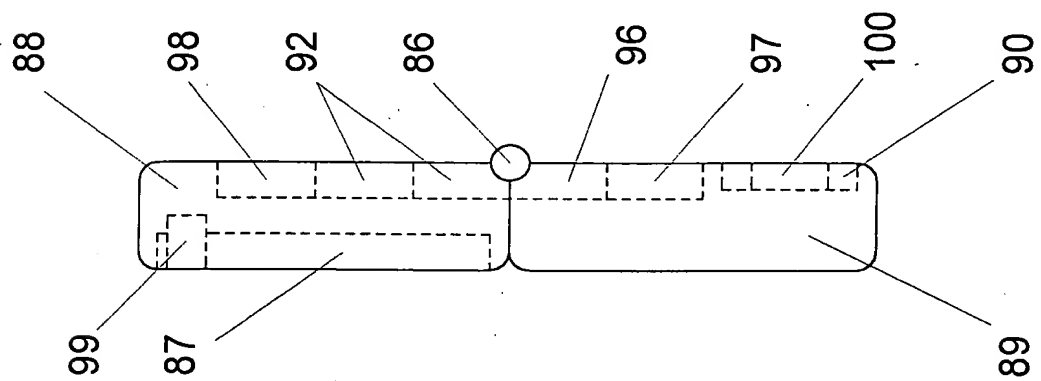


Fig 15

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